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Montserrat

Working paper prepared by the Secretariat

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Note: The information contained in the present paper has been derived from public sources, including those of the territorial Government, and from information transmitted to the Secretary-General by the administering Power under Article 73 *e* of the Charter of the United Nations. Information was transmitted by the administering Power on 11 January 2012. Further details are contained in previous working papers, available from www.un.org/en/decolonization/workingpapers.shtml.

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The Territory at a glance

Territory: Montserrat is a Non-Self-Governing Territory under the Charter of the United Nations. It is administered by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Representative of administering Power: Governor Adrian Derek Davis (took office in April 2011).

Geography: Situated in the Leeward Islands in the eastern Caribbean, 43 km south-west of Antigua and 64 km north-west of Guadeloupe. The entire island is volcanic. In July 1995, the Soufrière Hills volcano, which had been dormant for more than 400 years, erupted with devastating effects, including the destruction of the capital, causing the evacuation and relocation of about 70 per cent of the population from the southern part of the island. The effects of that eruption and subsequent lighter volcanic activity are still being strongly felt.

Land area: 103 km^2.

Exclusive economic zone: 7,582 km^2.[a]

Population: 4,900 (2011 estimate).

Language: English.

Capital: Plymouth, abandoned in 1997 following the volcanic eruption. A new urban centre is being developed at Little Bay.

Head of territorial Government: Premier Reuben Meade.

Main political parties: Movement for Change and Prosperity; New People's Liberation Party.

Elections: Last held in September 2009; next elections to be held in 2014.

Legislature: Nine-member Legislative Council.

Gross domestic product (GDP) per capita: EC$ 20,231.

Economy: Financial services, investments, construction.

Main trading partners: Canada, Japan, Trinidad and Tobago, United Kingdom, United States of America.

Monetary unit: Eastern Caribbean dollar (EC$ 2.7 equals $1).

Brief history: Columbus named Montserrat after a monastery in Spain. The first European settlers arrived in 1632 and were mostly Irish. The island later became a haven for indentured Irish servants transported to the British West Indies. A major slave uprising occurred on St. Patrick's Day in 1768. In the eighteenth century, Montserrat was intermittently occupied by France, prior to its confirmation as a British Territory in 1783, and became a British Crown Colony in 1871. Following the break-up of the Federation of the West Indies in 1962, Montserrat opted for crown colony status instead of associated statehood.

[a] EEZ data from "Sea Around Us" Project, a collaboration between University of British Columbia and the Pew Environment Group (www.seaaroundus.org).

I. Constitutional, political and legal issues

1. Under the Montserrat Constitutional Order 2010, which came into force in September 2011, Montserrat has a Governor appointed by the British crown, a Cabinet and a Legislative Assembly.

2. The current Governor took office in April 2011. The Governor is responsible for internal security (including police), external affairs, defence, public service and the regulation of international financial services. Under the Constitution, the British crown reserves the power, with the advice of the Privy Council, to make laws for the peace, order and good government of Montserrat.

3. The Cabinet consists of the Premier, three other Ministers, and the Attorney General and a Financial Secretary. The Deputy Governor may attend but does not have the right to vote. The Cabinet is presided over by the Governor and is responsible for the general control and direction of the Government and is collectively responsible to the legislature.

4. The Assembly consists of nine members. Elections are normally held in Montserrat every five years on the basis of universal adult suffrage. The most recent elections were held in September 2009, after which the Movement for Change and Prosperity formed a Government headed by Reuben T. Meade, who in September 2011 became the first Premier of Montserrat. Subject to the Constitution, the legislature also has the power to make laws for the peace, order and good government of Montserrat.

5. The law of Montserrat comprises primarily legislation enacted by the legislature of Montserrat; certain Acts of the Parliament of the United Kingdom extended to Montserrat; Orders in Council made by the British crown in the Privy Council; and English common law. Montserrat comes within the jurisdiction of the Eastern Caribbean Supreme Court (High Court and Court of Appeal). The Court of Appeal is an itinerant court established under the West Indies Associated States Supreme Court Order No. 223 of 1967, whose sittings rotate among its nine member States, including Montserrat. Montserrat's final appeal in civil and criminal matters is to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. A Commercial Division of the Supreme Court, opened in 2009 in the British Virgin Islands, serves the Eastern Caribbean jurisdictions, including Montserrat. The British Overseas Territories Act 2002 provides for the granting of British citizenship to "British Overseas Territory citizens".

6. Efforts to modernize the Territory's previous Constitution first started in 2002, with the creation of a Constitutional Review Commission, which subsequently prepared a report that was debated in the Legislative Council in 2005. Talks between the territorial Government and the Government of the United Kingdom resulted, in 2010, in the drafting of a constitution order for public consultation, which took place from May to September 2010 and included a three-month public information campaign by a Constitution Implementation and Advisory Committee.

7. In October 2010, the then Legislative Council approved the draft constitution, which was then submitted by the Government of the United Kingdom to the Privy Council, which made the Montserrat Constitution Order 2010 the same month. At the same time, according to media reports, the Leader of the Opposition in the Territory alleged that the new territorial Government had rushed constitutional

changes through the then Legislative Council without adequate public consultation. On 20 October 2010, the new Constitution was laid before the United Kingdom Parliament. The Government of Montserrat worked to update the relevant parts of its legislation so that the Constitution could come into force. The new Constitution finally came into force in September 2011.

8. The new Constitution, the text of which was made public in a variety of ways, including on the Internet, enhances the relationship with the United Kingdom and spells out the fundamental rights and freedoms of the people of Montserrat. The new Constitution includes provisions devolving significant new powers to the Government of Montserrat, with provisions that aim at strengthening the fundamental rights and freedoms of those living in the Territory, regulating public financial management and promoting high standards in public life.

9. Other modifications reflected in the new Constitution include the change of the post of Chief Minister to Premier, the enshrining of the position of Deputy Governor and Leader of the Opposition and the establishment of a national advisory council to advise the Governor on matters of defence, external affairs, internal security and the use of reserved powers. The Council consists of the Governor, the Premier, one other Minister, the Attorney General, the Financial Secretary and the Leader of the Opposition, who heads the Public Accounts Committee, shares in the selection of the public service and the electoral commissioners, and is a member of the National Advisory Council. A number of new provisions are aimed at improving the legislature and enhancing the chapters on human rights, public finance and public service standards.

10. According to the territorial Government, the functions of the Governor also changed as a result of the new Constitution. For instance, the Governor is mandated to consult with the Premier on many matters regarding the appointment of senior public servants, including the Deputy Governor, the Financial Secretary and the Commissioner of Police. Furthermore, the Governor is obliged to consult the Chief Justice on the appointment of the Attorney General, the Director of Public Prosecutions, magistrates and other offices requiring legal qualifications. A Mercy Committee is to reduce the discretionary powers of the Governor in clemency matters, and the Governor is expected to discuss with the territorial Government the operations of the areas falling under his remit. The ministers were also to obtain the approval of the Premier, rather than the Governor, for all absences from the island.

11. Speaking at the Caribbean Regional Seminar, held from 31 May to 2 June 2011 in Kingstown, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, under the auspices of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee, a constitutional expert from Montserrat stated, inter alia, that for the new decade, real constitutional gains needed to be distinguished from cosmetic ones, and noted that "there were still miles to go on the road to self-rule". It was his view that the very notion of "crown land" should be considered anathema in the twenty-first century. Furthermore, he believed that the status option of "free association" should be put back on the decolonization agenda in the pursuit of real constitutional modernization (the full text of the statement is available from http://www.un.org/en/decolonization/regsem2011.shtml).

II. Budget

12. The Montserrat public sector continues to be dependent on budgetary aid from the United Kingdom, which ensured 54 per cent of the recurrent budget in 2011. According to the Government of the United Kingdom, the budget for the period from April 2011 to March 2012 showed a figure of EC$ 100 million in recurrent expenditure and EC$ 36.9 million for developmental purposes. During 2011, the Government of Montserrat continued its privatization programme. In addition, under the tenth European Development Fund, the Territory enjoys an allocation of approximately €15.7 million.

13. Individual residents are taxed on their worldwide income from all sources. Tax is also levied on the chargeable income paid by any incorporated company, building society or body of persons. Companies pay a 30 per cent tax on profits, but there is no capital gains tax. During 2011 and 2012, the territorial Government was committed to reforming the tax system, for instance by continuing the merger of the Inland Revenue and Customs Departments into the Montserrat Customs and Revenue Service, and by strengthening the investigative and enforcement divisions. In the case of direct taxation, personal income tax and corporation tax, the Territory was attempting to address the problem of substantial arrears.

14. With effect from 1 July 2011, the service tax and the consumption tax, with its multiple rates, were replaced by a general consumption tax of 15 per cent, applied to all internal and external services.

III. Economic conditions

A. General

15. According to the Statistics Department of the Government of Montserrat, the adverse global economic climate caused economic activity in Montserrat to decline by 0.08 per cent in 2010. During that period, GDP fell by 6.1 per cent, compared with 1 per cent growth in 2009. This performance reflected a contraction in most sectors, including agriculture (0.3 per cent, after a growth of 32.5 per cent in 2009), construction (26 per cent), mining and quarrying (74 per cent), transport (20 per cent) and wholesale and retail (14 per cent).

16. According to the 2011 budget statement of the territorial Government, expected future growth would mainly reflect the implementation of infrastructure projects, private sector development programmes and investments in the development of key sectors such as mining and quarrying, energy and private construction. The public sector would continue to contribute significantly to GDP, estimated at $46.9 million for 2010. In early 2012, after a 15-year pause, the port of Plymouth was partially returned to operation.

17. Based on data from the first six months of 2011, key sectors showed some growth, including construction (15 per cent), retail and wholesale trade (8 per cent) and financial intermediaries (10 per cent), with agriculture growing by 30 per cent and mining by 50 per cent. Tourist arrivals were up by 14 per cent.

18. There are approximately 200 private business establishments in the Territory, 25 per cent of which are involved in the provision of financial, professional, personal and other household services.

B. Agriculture

19. As a result of ongoing volcanic activity, the majority of fertile agricultural land, pasture and fishing areas are either restricted or inaccessible. According to the Government of the United Kingdom, a project to install polyethylene tunnels began in 2011 on the land that was still available for farming, in an effort to increase agricultural production.

20. According to the territorial Government, the contraction of the agricultural sector in 2010 was the result of the 40 per cent fall in crop production due to losses suffered from volcanic eruptions and from Hurricane Earl, which also caused damage to fish pots, leading to a 17 per cent decline in fish production. Livestock production was the only subsector of the agriculture industry that experienced growth.

21. In 2011, the territorial Government continued to focus on agriculture as a key area in which to build its self-reliance policy. Initiatives include greater local production and employment-generation, including through back-yard gardens and increased acreage being devoted to cultivation.

C. Financial services

22. A range of banking facilities is provided by operations in Montserrat, including two commercial entities, the Bank of Montserrat and the Royal Bank of Canada, as well as several international banks. According to the Government of the United Kingdom, there is also one well-established Credit Union in the Territory. In the past few years, there has been no activity reported in regard to the incorporation of new banks.

23. Montserrat is a member of the Eastern Caribbean Central Bank, which is based in Saint Kitts and Nevis and acts as central bank for Montserrat. One of the Bank's functions is to monitor the reserves of the commercial banks. Montserrat is part of the Eastern Caribbean Stock Exchange and the Caribbean Financial Action Task Force, the body that monitors anti-money-laundering activities and works to counter the financing of terrorism in the region.

24. During 2010 and 2011, the territorial Government enhanced corporate governance of the financial services industry by introducing legislation to allow the Territory's Financial Services Commission to regulate not only international (offshore) banks, but also insurance companies, money service providers and cooperative societies.

D. Tourism

25. The redevelopment of the tourism industry continues to be a priority for the Territorial Government. Despite weather- and volcano-related disruptions earlier in the year, tourist arrivals increased by 1.05 per cent in 2010 compared with 2009.

Hotel and restaurant services saw a growth of 10 per cent, compared with a 22 per cent decline in 2009. The number of stay-over tourists decreased by 7.4 per cent, but the number of excursion arrivals went up by 702. According to the Government of the United Kingdom, this was attributable to the promotion by the Government of Montserrat of one-day tours connecting the Territory's ferry service directly with cruise ships docking in Antigua and Barbuda. These arrangements are expected to produce similar results for 2011.

26. After three years in the second phase of the tourism development project funded by the United Kingdom and the European Union, the Montserrat tourist board had completed all travel-related projects, including the ferry port terminal, visitor information signs and the facilitation of travel through the airports in Antigua and Barbuda and Montserrat. Four capacity-building projects have also been completed, as well as six attractions, including hiking trails and public gardens.

E. Construction and housing

27. Construction activity decreased by 26 per cent in 2010. The principal causes for the decline in the construction sector were periodic volcanic disruptions in early 2010, which destroyed essential mining equipment and led to the closing of a major mining site for the construction industry; the completion of infrastructure works at Little Bay; and the delayed approval of major capital projects.

28. In 2011, the territorial Government issued a physical development plan for the period from 2012 to 2022. The plan maps out the Government's vision for developing the north of Montserrat and provides a framework to help meet the objectives set out in the sustainable development plan, addressing issues such as land availability, limited resources and infrastructure development, including through public feedback exercises.

29. Two public sector projects, a housing development project in Lookout and the public market, part of the Little Bay development project, were completed in 2010 and 2011 respectively. In 2010 and 2011, Montserrat saw a complete transformation of the Little Bay area, which is designated to function as a new urban centre. The project included the construction of roads and walkways, the provision of water and drainage facilities, the installation of electricity and cable lines, and the completion of underground and landscaping work.

F. Utilities and communication

30. The company Montserrat Utilities Limited is responsible for the distribution of water and electricity throughout the inhabited portion of the Territory. The entire population has access to Montserrat's plentiful supply of good potable water and about 98 per cent of residents are connected to the water system. The water section of the Montserrat Utilities Limited takes water from springs high in the mountains, lightly treats it and then stores and distributes it to customers through its network of pipes and reservoirs. It also has responsibility for sewage treatment in some areas, notably Lookout and Davy Hill.

31. The Government of Montserrat continued to promote the development of a broadly supported national energy policy, as electricity continued to be produced

from inefficient containerized high-speed diesel generators. According to the territorial Government, $23 million was allocated in 2011 for the installation of a new, 1.5 megawatt power station, with support from the Department for International Development of the United Kingdom and the Caribbean Development Bank. In addition, research was under way to determine the geothermal potential of the island.

32. In 2010 and 2011, a ferry service continued to operate between Montserrat and Antigua and Barbuda, which are also connected by scheduled and charter air services operated by two companies. Montserrat is a member of the Eastern Caribbean Civil Aviation Authority and of Air Safety Support International, which regulates the Territory's airspace. E-mail is widely used and digital subscriber lines have been introduced. A regular postal service between Montserrat and all countries is maintained.

IV. Social conditions

A. General

33. The volcanic crisis has had a profound effect on traditional social structures and support systems in the Territory. Many families and communities have been split up and relocated to various parts of the world. According to the Government of Montserrat, it was critical to put in place a process to redistribute economic benefits to ensure that the vulnerable sections of the population are given the opportunity to develop fully. As part of the budget for 2011 and 2012, $34 million were allocated to support various social welfare services in Montserrat, such as monthly financial assistance, rental assistance and one-time assistance for basic items. All social welfare assistance cases are means-tested to determine the financial situation of individuals or households and whether they qualify for assistance.

34. In its 2011 country programme document entitled "Eastern Caribbean multi-country programme", the United Nations Children's Fund provided general background information on children and families with respect to Montserrat.

B. Labour

35. The working population of Montserrat stands at about 2,500, comprising approximately 50 per cent nationals. Labour relations are governed by the Employment Act (revised in 2002), under which the Labour Department provides mediation and conciliation services, with the Labour Tribunal settling disputes.

36. The territorial Government addresses the entrenched shortage of skilled labour by providing relocation incentives to nationals and granting work permits to non-nationals in order to meet the demand for professional and other skilled labour. The granting of work permits is covered under the Immigration Act 2002.

C. Education

37. Montserrat has educational infrastructure and services that provide full access to primary and secondary education. The Montserrat education system is broadly

based on the British system. The Department of Education is structured into several specialized organizational segments, including early childhood education, primary education, secondary education, post-secondary education, special needs, teacher training and education support services. There are several Government day-care facilities and nursery schools and one privately owned early childhood facility. The Government-owned Montserrat Secondary School is the only secondary school. The Montserrat Community College in Salem offers programmes for students aged 16 to 18, as well as nursing education and some technical skills courses. The University of the West Indies maintains an extramural department adjacent to the Community College. Postgraduate college students can study for a variety of long-distance degrees from the University.

38. According to the territorial Government, there were several successes in 2010 in the education sector, including the completion of a two-storey building at the Brades Primary School, and increases in annual attainment test averages for grades 3 and 5 from 52 per cent to 60 per cent for mathematics, and from 37 per cent to 39 per cent for language arts. Other results included the implementation of a change programme at the Montserrat Secondary School for those who attain a lower educational education, and a curriculum review and financial sustainability improvement plan at the Montserrat Community College.

D. Health

39. The Department of Health of Montserrat is responsible for providing primary and secondary health services to the territorial Government, including foster care, as well as health-related policy advice in such areas as general medical care, surgical care, diagnostic testing, eye and ear care and medication. In 2010 and 2011, the territorial Government continued to offer free emergency dental services for school-age children, the elderly, pregnant women and Government staff, and provided highly specialized health services through arrangements for a number of specialists to visit the island. Health education was provided throughout the period in oncology and sexually transmitted diseases, with considerable local and external support. Life expectancy in the Territory is estimated at approximately 73 years. According to the administering Power, in 2011 there were several cases of dengue fever in the Territory.

40. Montserrat's health facilities include the 30-bed Glendon Hospital in St. Johns in the north, which is able to cover all routine health issues, X-rays and minor operations, as well as several primary care clinics. According to the territorial Government, during 2011 plans to expand the hospital moved ahead. Arrangements are in place for a service to provide emergency medical evacuation to Antigua and Barbuda and Guadeloupe.

E. Crime and public safety

41. According to the Government of the United Kingdom, there is a low rate of crime in the Territory, despite a slight increase in 2011 in reported crimes of acquisition, particularly burglary. Under a five-year strategy, the Royal Montserrat Police Service is focusing on neighbourhood and intelligence-led policing, crime reduction and prevention, and partnership in the criminal justice system. As of 2011,

the police have a training unit and all new officers are trained on the island, resulting in substantial savings compared with the previous practice of having officers attend the Regional Police Training College in Barbados.

42. Criminal offences are dealt with under the Penal Code of Montserrat, revised in 2002. Under the Parole of Prisoners Act 2004, a Parole Board reviews cases for the release of prisoners into the community on licence, and makes recommendations to the Governor in that regard.

43. In keeping with international obligations, in 2010 and 2011, the territorial Government revised its legislation to combat money-laundering and the financing of terrorism. In addition, the Government hosted the Caribbean Financial Action Task Force's Mutual Evaluation team, which carried out an assessment of the jurisdiction's anti-money-laundering regime with a view to increase its effectiveness.

44. With regard to security matters, in 2011, the administering Power decided to deploy a specially equipped Royal Fleet Auxiliary to support disaster relief and counter-narcotics activities in the United Kingdom's Caribbean overseas territories, in implementation of the decisions taken in the recent United Kingdom Strategic Defence and Security Review.

F. Human rights

45. Under the new Constitution, provision is made regarding the fundamental rights and freedoms of the individual. The following international human rights instruments were extended to Montserrat: the European Convention on Human Rights; the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights; the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights; the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment; the Convention on the Rights of the Child; the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination; and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.

46. The Territory's Human Rights Committee, established in 2005, helps to fulfil Montserrat's responsibilities in meeting the reporting requirements under various international conventions; monitors the implementation of the relevant conventions; and advises the Government on matters related to human rights (see previous report, A/AC.109/2011/11).

V. Environment and volcanic activity

47. Following the 1995 eruption of the Soufrière Hills volcano, the Territory was divided in October 1996 to create an exclusion zone comprising roughly the southern two thirds of the island. The volcano erupted again in February 2010, followed by a quiet period. In 2011, the hazard level of the volcano was lowered to two out of five. The Montserrat Volcano Observatory website contains information on hazard levels and a map of the various zones.

48. According to the Government of the United Kingdom, work continued in 2011 on repairs to bridges and culverts that had been washed away by flooding and landslides caused by the passing of Hurricane Earl in 2010.

49. According to media reports, Montserrat's hazard emergency systems were being upgraded as part of the United Nations Development Programme's Regional Risk Reduction Initiative, to enable it to execute the Common Alerting Protocol, the international standard for alerting systems. Under that programme, the number of sirens in the Territory increased from 8 to 10 and the electronics of the existing sirens were upgraded and made more resilient to debilitating environmental conditions. Furthermore, as part of an outreach programme, the territorial Department of Environment published a brochure to raise awareness of climate change and the possible impact it could have on Montserrat's fragile and vulnerable natural environment and limited resources.

50. In January 2012, the United Kingdom Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs issued a paper entitled "The Environment in the United Kingdom's Overseas Territories: UK Government and Civil Society Support", on the advice and support available to the Territories in the areas of its competency, and highlighting the availability of departmental funds for that purpose.

VI. Relations with international organizations and partners

51. Montserrat is an associate member of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean and its subsidiary bodies. The Territory also receives support from the United Nations Development Programme. As part of the first formal bilateral dialogue between the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the Territory, initiated at the request of the Montserrat authorities, an IMF staff team visited the Territory in July 2011 and held productive discussions with the territorial Government and the opposition, as well as with banking, business and union representatives.

52. Montserrat is a founding member of both the Caribbean Community and the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States, and is a member of the institutions associated with those organizations, including the University of the West Indies, the Caribbean Development Bank and the Eastern Caribbean Central Bank. The Territory also has observer status with the Caribbean Financial Action Task Force.

53. As a Non-Self-Governing Territory of the United Kingdom, Montserrat is associated with the European Union but is not a part of it.

VII. Future status of the Territory

A. Position of the territorial Government

54. The position of the Government of Montserrat on constitutional reform is set out in section I, above.

B. Position of the administering Power

55. On 3 October 2011, at the second meeting of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee of the General Assembly at its sixty-sixth session, the representative of the United Kingdom said that the British Government's relationship with its Overseas Territories was a modern one based on partnership, shared values and the right of each Territory to determine whether it wished to remain linked to the United Kingdom or not. Where independence was an option and was the clear and constitutionally expressed wish of the people of a Territory, his Government would help that Territory to achieve it. Where a Territory wished to retain its link to the United Kingdom, his Government would remain committed to its future development and continued security (see A/C.4/66/SR.2).

56. The representative went on to say that the British Foreign Secretary had recently announced the Government's new strategy towards the Overseas Territories, and that the time was not right to embark on further constitutional change. Rather, his Government was focusing on three practical policy goals: to strengthen interaction between the United Kingdom and its Territories; to work with the Territories to strengthen good governance, public financial management and economic planning where necessary; and to improve the support available to the Territories. The implementation of the new strategy would take different forms in each Territory, and a public consultation exercise had been launched in order to encourage the Territories and other stakeholders to input their views on priorities. The outcome of the exercise would inform the White Paper on the Territories that the British Government intended to publish in 2012. The British Government was committed to allowing each Territory to run its own affairs as far as possible, which entailed responsibilities and good governance on the part of the Territory. The representative further stressed that, where high standards of probity and governance were not maintained, the United Kingdom did not hesitate to intervene.

C. Action taken by the General Assembly

57. On 9 December 2011, the General Assembly adopted without a vote resolutions 66/89 A and B, based on the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (A/66/23). In section VII of resolution 66/89 B, concerning Montserrat, the General Assembly:

> 1. *Recalls* the progress made by the territorial Government and the administering Power on concluding the negotiations to reform the Constitution of the Territory, and welcomes the approval of a new Constitution for the Territory;
>
> 2. *Requests* the administering Power to assist the Territory by facilitating its work concerning public outreach efforts, consistent with Article 73 *b* of the Charter of the United Nations, and, in this regard, calls upon the relevant United Nations organizations to provide assistance to the Territory, if requested;
>
> 3. *Welcomes* the active participation of the Territory in the work of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean;

4. *Calls upon* the administering Power, the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as regional and other organizations, to continue to provide assistance to the Territory in alleviating the consequences of the volcanic eruption.